



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

obtained at this time bearing his field numbers 1159 to 1168. Six of these are *Periophthalmus* (*Periophthalmodon*) *schlosseri*, two *Boleophthalmus boddarti*, and two *Apocryptes borneensis*. Of the first named species one about two inches long has the spinous dorsal wanting; in two of the same size it is about XV; in one about two and a half inches long XV, with the first spinous ray noticeably produced; in two about three and a half inches XIII and XVI, the first spinous ray filamentous a distance equal to two-thirds of the head or more. The *Boleophthalmus* have about seven narrow oblique imperfect dark bands on the body, best defined posteriorly and dorsally, and conspicuous pale bluish spots on the body and dorsal fins.—*Ed.*]

FISH AS OWL FOOD.

On March 28, 1915, three horned owls (*Bubo virginianus virginianus*) were hatched near East Patchogue, N. Y. Two of the young survived and I observed them until their flight. Their chief food was rabbits and yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*), with an occasional mouse and gray squirrel. The perch were spawning in a neighboring pond, and large schools of the fish in a sluggish state were collected in shallow water along the banks where the old owls could readily capture them. Great quantities of the scales in the nest, with an occasional fin, together with the strong fishy odor of the nest, left no doubt as to the identity of the fish.

FRANK OVERTON,
Patchogue, N. Y.

AN EXTENSION OF THE RECORDED RANGE OF THREE SPECIES OF FISHS IN NEW ENGLAND WATERS.

Scoliodon terrae-novae (Richardson). Of the range of this species, Garman, in *The Plagiostomia*

(Memoirs Museum Comparative Zoology, Vol. XXXVI, 1913, p 115) says: "Labrador to Brazil." Kendall, in Fauna of New England, List of Pisces (Occasional Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. VII, 1908) and Sumner, Osburn and Cole, in a Biological Survey of the waters of Woods Hole and vicinity, Sec. III,—A Catalogue of Marine Fauna (Bull. Bur. Fish., Vol. XXXI, Part II, 1913) do not list this species. The species appears to be not uncommon at Woods Hole. Several examples were taken at this place during the summer of 1915, and an example is in the museum collection of the United States Fisheries Laboratory.

Tarpon atlanticus (Cuvier & Valenciennes). Although this species strays as far north as the southern coast of Cape Cod, Mass., being taken at South Dartmouth nearly every year, and occasionally in the vicinity of Woods Hole, the writer knows of no record for more northern points. On July 25, 1915, a tarpon about 5½ feet in length was taken at Provincetown, Mass.

Harengula sardina Poey. Of the range of this species, Jordan & Evermann, in Fishes of North and Middle America (Bull. 47, U. S. N. M., 1896, p. 430) say: "West Indian fauna; abundant; north to Key West." In the collections of the United States Fisheries Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole are several examples of this species about 3 inches in length which, according to the label, were taken at Woods Hole, Mass., October 10, 1886.

LEWIS RADCLIFFE,
U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

OCCURRENCE OF THE CROAKER IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

During the past season the Croaker (*Micropogon undulatus*) was taken much more plentifully than in most years in New York Harbor.